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10/823,600	04/14/2004	Gregory G. Jones	5486-0172PUS1	6239
67321 7590 03/28/2008 BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP 8110 GATEHOUSE ROAD SUITE 100 EAST FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747				
EXAMINER				
KARIML PEGEMAN				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/823,600

**Applicant(s)**

JONES ET AL.

**Examiner**

PEGEMAN KARIMI

**Art Unit**

2629

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 December 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-10,12,13,15-17,19,21-23 and 25-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-10,12,13,15-17,19,21-23 and 25-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

1. the amendment filed on 12/21/2007 has been entered and considered by the examiner.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-8, 16, 17, and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Batra (U.S. Patent 6,317,061), in view of Salmon (Pub. No. 2003/0048256), and further in view of Lin (U.S. Patent 6,056,458) and Chiang (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,215).

**As to claim 1**, Batra (Fig. 6) discloses a computer keyboard system comprising:

a base (14) having a number pad (204) and

a removable section (12) having an alphanumeric key cluster (147) and a wireless transmitter (Fig. 4B, 370);

the removable section (12) being removably coupleable in a snap-fit fashion to a connector located (Fig. 2, the keyboard is in a snap-fit configuration at connectors 32 and 34) on the base (14), (col. 1, lines 62-63) wherein the removable section (12) transmits a signal (Fig. 4B, 52) to a host computer (100) via the base.

The removable section is configurable in an abutment relationship (the base 14 and keyboard 12 are in an abutment relationship, fig. 2) with the base for a user selectable separation process (the user has the option to separate the keyboard from the base), and

Batra does not teach a biometric reader and the selectable separation process corresponds to the biometric characteristic of the user. Salmon (Fig. 1) teaches a biometric reader (13) for reading a biometric characteristic of a user (paragraph 68).

and a user selectable separation process (pulling the keyboard from the base, fig. 1) corresponding to the biometric characteristic of the user (fingerprint of the user, [0068], lines 16-23); and

wherein the biometric reader (13) is configured to send a signal (detecting the fingerprint and communicating with the motherboard) so as to release the removable section (3) from the connector (2) responsive to the biometric characteristic of the user ([0089], lines 11-19); and

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the biometric reader of Salmon to the keyboard of Batra because the biometric reader of Salmon would prevent other users to operate the device without permission (i.e. authority) thereby eliminating the security problem caused by other users (see paragraph 68 of Salmon).

Batra and Salmon do not teach a removable section includes a scrolling device. Lin teaches a keyboard (1) wherein the removable section (11, Fig. 2) includes a scrolling device (24)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the scrolling device of Lin to the computer keyboard system of Batra as modified by Salmon because by operating the scrolling device on the keyboard and incorporating with the program of the control unit, it can perform the operations of page up, page down in addition to a traditional keyboard operations (col. 2, lines 1-6)

Batra, Salmon, and Lin ('6458) do not mention the transverse grooves are in substantially perpendicular to the connector. Chiang teaches the selectable separation process (separating the keyboard 40 from the base 41) is facilitated by transverse grooves or channels (fig. 2, the transverse grooves are 54 and 44) either located on the base or the removable section (the transverse grooves are located on the keyboard, 40) in substantially perpendicular to the connector (when the keyboard 40 is inserted into the base 41, the transverse grooves or channels a are perpendicular to the keyboard). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the grooves and channels in a perpendicular position to the keyboard of Chiang to the computer keyboard system of Batra as modified by Salmon and Lin ('6458) because to lock the device in place (col. 4, lines 66-67).

**As to claim 16**, this claim differs from claim 1 only in that the limitation(s) "a keyboard processor configured to cooperate with a transmitter" and "a fingerprint reader mounted to the keyboard housing" is additionally recited.

Batra (Fig. 4B) discloses a computer keyboard (12) configured for wireless communication (106) with a computer (100), comprising:

- a keyboard housing (14);

- a keyboard processor (col. 2, line 2) configured to cooperate with a transmitter (350) for wireless communication (106) to a computer (col. 2, line 8-10); and

- a removable alphanumeric section (12) removably coupled in a snap-fit fashion to a connector located on the keyboard housing (section 12 is in a snap-fit position by grooves and channels 32, 34 and 33, 35, see fig. 3 of Batra), wherein the removable alphanumeric section having a processor (col. 2, lines 1-2) and

- a transmitter (370) for wireless communication (106) to the computer; the alphanumeric section (12) including a group of alphanumeric keys (Fig. 6, 147) being operatively connected to the processor (col. 5, line 53-60).

Batra does not teach a fingerprint reader. Salmon (Fig. 1) teaches a fingerprint reader (13) mounted to the keyboard housing (2) (paragraph 63). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the biometric reader of Salmon to the keyboard of Batra because the biometric reader of salmon would prevent other users to operate the device without permission (i.e. authority) thereby eliminating the security problem caused by other users (see paragraph 68 of Salmon).

Batra and Salmon do not teach a removable section includes a scrolling device. Lin teaches a keyboard (1) wherein the removable section (11, Fig. 2) includes a scrolling device (24).

**As to claim 6**, Salmon teaches (Fig. 1) a biometric reader (13) comprising a fingerprint reader configured to send a signal so as to release the removable section (extend the keyboard) from the base (enclosure, 2) responsive to a fingerprint identification of the user (paragraph 68)

**As to claims 2 and 17**, Batra teaches a computer keyboard (10) system wherein the removable section (12) includes a cursor control device (44).

**As to claim 4**, Batra teaches a computer keyboard system, wherein the base (14) includes a wireless receiver (Fig. 4B, 375), the wireless receiver being configured to receive wireless signals (375) from the wireless transmitter (370) of the removable section (12) (Fig. 6 refers to 4A and 4B. col. 6, lines 59-60).

**As to claim 19**, this claim differs from claim 4 only in that the limitation "housing" is additionally recited. Batra clearly teaches a housing (14) includes a wireless receiver (Fig. 4B, 375).

**As to claim 7**, Batra (Fig. 6) teaches a computer keyboard system, in which the base (14) includes a receiving portion (130) adapted to substantially enclose the removable section (12) therein (col.6, lines 61-63).

**As to claim 21**, this claim differs from claim 7 in that the limitation "keyboard housing" is additionally recited. Batra teaches a keyboard housing (14) and a removable alphanumeric section (12).

**As to claim 8**, Batra (Fig. 2) teaches a computer keyboard (10) system, wherein the removable section (12) removable coupling comprises a media interface (Media interface detail of removable keyboard 12 is shown better in Fig. 6, element 98).

4. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Batra, in view of Salmon and further in view of Lin, and Chiang (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,215) as applied to claims 1 and 4, and further in view Cheng (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0174123).

**As to claim 5**, note the discussion of Batra, Salmon, and Lin above. Batra, Salmon, and Lin do not teach a wireless mouse. Cheng (Fig. 4) teaches a computer keyboard (2) system including a wireless mouse (1) configured to wirelessly communicate (paragraph 14) with the wireless receiver (23) of the base (2). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the wireless mouse of Cheng to the keyboard of Batra as modified by Salmon, Lin, and Chiang because wire and wireless mouse can be substituted each other; the wireless mouse would provide the benefit of carrying from one place to another place easily.

5. Claims 9, 10, 12-15, 22, and 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Batra in view of Salmon, and further in view of Lin ('145) and in view of Lin (U.S. Patent 6,056,458).

**As to claim 9**, Batra discloses a computer keyboard system comprising:

a first keyboard housing (14);



a number pad (204) with a key cluster (i.e. 210, 206, 208) and a second keyboard housing (12) having an alphanumeric section (147); wherein said second keyboard housing is nestable (col. 6, lines 61-62) within a receiving portion (130) of the first keyboard housing and removably coupleable to a connector located (the base and the keyboard are connected through locations 32, 34, and 33, 35, see fig. 3 of Batra), (col. 7, line 28-30) on the first keyboard housing (14) such that when said first keyboard housing and second keyboard housing are coupled together (col. 6, lines 61-62),

Batra teaches the first keyboard housing (14) includes a processor (col. 2, line 2) operable to electrically charge to a mobile power source in the second keyboard housing (battery, col. 4, line 44-45), and

The removable section is configurable in an abutment relationship with the base (the base 14 and keyboard 12 are in an abutment relationship, fig. 2) for a user selectable separation process (the user has the option to separate the keyboard from the base),

a second key-board housing (12)

Batra does not teach a biometric reader and the selectable separation process corresponds to the biometric characteristic of the user.

Salmon (Fig. 1) teaches a biometric reader (13) for reading a biometric characteristic of a user, and a user selectable separation process (pulling the keyboard from the base, fig. 1) corresponding to the biometric characteristic of the user (fingerprint of the user, [0068], lines 16-23) to trigger a stand-alone self-powered mode

(activating from sleep mode to processing mode) to trigger an input to a processor link for user-based input ([0068], lines 16-23), and

Wherein the biometric reader (13) is configured to send an electrical signal (detecting the fingerprint and communicating with the motherboard) to facilitate mechanical release of the second keyboard housing (3) from the connector (2) responsive to the biometric characteristic of the user ([0089], lines 11-19), Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the biometric reader of Salmon to the second keyboard housing of Batra because the biometric reader of salmon would prevent other users to operate the device without permission (i.e. authority) thereby eliminating the security problem caused by other users (see paragraph 68 of Salmon).

Batra and Salmon do not teach a processor included in the keyboard housing.

Lin ('145), (Fig. 2) teaches a first keyboard housing (1) including a processor therein (col. 1, line 12-13) Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the built in processor of Lin to the keyboard of Batra as modified by Salmon because the arrangement of the processor in the keyboard of Lin would benefit of replacing all different kinds of connectors easily (see col. 2, lines 28-30 of Lin).

Batra, Salmon, and Lin ('145) do not teach a removable section includes a scrolling device. Lin ('458) teaches a keyboard (1) wherein the second keyboard housing (11, Fig. 2) includes a scrolling device (24) Therefore it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the scrolling device of Lin to the computer keyboard system of Batra as modified by Salmon and Lin because by operating the scrolling device on the keyboard and incorporating with the program of the control unit, it can perform the operations of page up, page down in addition to a traditional keyboard operations (col. 2, lines 1-6)

**As to claim 22**, Batra teaches a computer keyboard configured for communication with a computer (106), comprising:

a keyboard housing (10);

a removable keyboard portion (12) removably coupleable to a connector (connectors 32, 33, 34, and 35) located on the keyboard housing (located on the surface area of base 14, fig. 2), wherein the removable keyboard portion comprising:

an alphanumeric section (40) including a group of alphanumeric keys (40) being operatively connectable to the keyboard processor (51);

a transmitter (370) for wireless communication (Fig. 4B).

Wherein the removable keyboard portion is configurable in an abutment relationship with the keyboard housing (the base 14 and keyboard 12 are in an abutment relationship, fig. 2) for a user selectable separation process (the user has the option to separate the keyboard from the base).

Batra does not teach a biometric reader and a selectable separation process corresponding to the biometric characteristic of the user.

Salmon teaches a biometric reader (7) device configured for communicating with the keyboard processor ([0089], lines 11-19) based on a biometric characteristic of a user (fingerprint is a biometric characteristic, which is unique for each user) and a user selectable separation process (pulling the keyboard from the base, fig. 1) corresponding to the biometric characteristic of the user (fingerprint of the user, [0068], lines 16-23) to trigger a stand-alone self-powered mode (activating from sleep mode to processing mode) to trigger an input to a processor link for user-based input ([0068], lines 16-23), and

Wherein the biometric reader (13) is configured to send an electrical signal (detecting the fingerprint and communicating with the motherboard) to facilitate mechanical release of the removable keyboard portion (3) from the connector (2) responsive to the biometric characteristic of the user ([0089], lines 11-19). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the biometric reader of Salmon to the removable keyboard portion of Batra because the biometric reader of salmon would prevent other users to operate the device without permission (i.e. authority) thereby eliminating the security problem caused by other users (see paragraph 68 of Salmon).

Batra and Salmon do not teach a processor within the keyboard. Lin ('145) teaches a keyboard processor (col. 1, line 12-11) with in the keyboard housing (Fig. 1, 1) for communicating with the computer (col. 1, line 15-16) Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the built in processor of Lin to the keyboard of Batra as modified by Salmon

because the arrangement of the processor in the keyboard of Lin would benefit of replacing all different kinds of connectors easily (see col. 2, lines 28-30 of Lin).

Batra, Salmon, and Lin ('145) do not teach a computer keyboard comprising a scrolling device. Lin ('458) teaches a keyboard (1) comprising a scrolling device (24). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the scrolling device of Lin to the computer keyboard system of Batra as modified by Salmon and Lin for the same reason as previously discussed with respect to claim 9.

**As to claim 10**, Batra teaches a computer keyboard (10) system wherein the second keyboard housing (12) includes a cursor control device (44).

**As to claim 12**, Batra (Fig. 4B) teaches a computer keyboard (12) wherein the first keyboard housing (14) includes a wireless receiver (345) and the second keyboard housing (12) includes a wireless transmitter (370), the wireless receiver (345) being configured to receive wireless signals (52) from the wireless transmitter (370) of the second keyboard housing (12).

**As to claim 13**, Batra teaches releasing the second keyboard (12) housing from the first keyboard (14), (col. 3, lines 52-53). Batra does not teach a biometric device. Salmon teaches (Fig. 1) a biometric device (13) comprises a fingerprint reader system configured to send a signal based on fingerprint identification of the user ([0068], lines 16-23).

**As to claim 15**, Batra (Fig. 2) teaches, a computer keyboard (10) system, wherein the second keyboard housing (12) removable coupling comprises media interface (Fig. 6, 98) configured to cooperate with the processor (col. 4, lines 59-61).

**As to claim 23**, Batra (Fig. 2) teaches a computer keyboard (10), wherein the removable keyboard portion (12) includes a cursor control device (44).

**As to claim 26**, Batra teaches the second keyboard housing (12) is removably coupleable to the connector in a snap-fit fashion (the keyboard is connected to the base through grooves and channels 32, 33, 34, and 35, see fig. 3 of Batra).

**As to claim 28**, Batra teaches the removable keyboard portion (12) is removably coupleable to the connector in a snap-fit fashion (the keyboard is connected to the base through grooves and channels 32, 33, 34, and 35, see fig. 3 of Batra).

6. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Batra in view of Salmon, Lin ('145), and Lin ('458) as applied to claim 22 above, and further in view of Cheng (Pub. No. 2003/0174123).

**As to claim 25**, note the discussion in claim 22, Batra, Salmon, Lin ('145) and Lin ('458) do not teach a wireless mouse. Cheng (Fig. 4) teaches a keyboard (2) including a wireless mouse (1) configured for wireless communication (Paragraph 114) with the computer (3) via the keyboard processor (23). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the wireless mouse of Cheng to the keyboard of Batra as modified by Salmon, Lin ('145),

and Lin ('458) because wire and wireless mouse can be substituted each other; the wireless mouse would provide the benefit of carrying from one place to another place easily.

7. Claims 27 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Batra in view of Salmon, Lin ('145), and Lin ('458) as applied to claims 9 and 22 above, and further in view of Chiang (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,215).

**As to claim 27**, Batra, Salmon, Lin ('145), and Lin ('6458) do not mention a keyboard is substantially perpendicular to the connector. Chiang teaches the mechanical release (releasing the grooves 54) is facilitated by transverse grooves or channels (54 and 44) either located in the first keyboard housing or the second keyboard housing (located in the keyboard 40) in substantially perpendicular to the connector (the keyboard 40 is perpendicular to the channel 44 when the keyboard is connected to the base 41). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have added the grooves and channels in a perpendicular position to the keyboard of Chiang to the computer keyboard system of Batra as modified by Salmon, Lin ('145) and Lin ('6458) because to lock the device in place (col. 4, lines 66-67).

**As to claim 29**, Batra, Salmon, Lin ('145), and Lin ('6458) do not mention a keyboard is substantially perpendicular to the connector. Chiang teaches the mechanical release (releasing the grooves 54) is facilitated by transverse grooves or

channels (54 and 44) either located in the keyboard housing or the removable keyboard portion (located in the keyboard 40) in substantially perpendicular to the connector (the keyboard 40 is perpendicular to the channel 44 when the keyboard is connected to the base 41).

### ***Response to Arguments***

8. applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. A new ground of rejection is made in view of Chiang (U.S. Patent No. 6,493,215).

In view of amendment, the reference of Chiang has been added for new ground of rejection.

Applicant argues that non of the cited prior art references, either alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the above-identified claim feature of independent claims 1 and 16. In view of amendment, the reference of Chiang has been added for new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argues that Salmon is completely silent on whether the finger print sensor 13 sends a signal to release the keyboard 4 from the roll up cylinder 8. Salmon teaches the finger print sensor 13 detects the finger and communicates with circuits on motherboard assembly 130, causing them to become active and process the sensed information (this teaches how a signal is sent/communicated between the finger print and the motherboard), and If the fingerprint data matches a previously stored replica of a registered user, then the current user is authorized, and electronic latches such as 32



allow the keyboard 3 and display 4 to be extended for use. (this teaches how the keyboard is released from the base/connector, where the keyboard is connected according to a finger print sensor).

Applicant argues that the keyboard is not released from any connector located on a base. The term "connector" is too broad that can be interpreted as the base. Salmon teaches the keyboard is released from base/connector, where the keyboard is connected, through a trap door.

Applicant argues that Salmon is silent on whether the finger print sensor 13 sends an electrical to mechanically release the keyboard 3 from the roll up cylinder 8. Salmon teaches the finger print sensor 13 detects the finger and communicates with circuits on motherboard assembly 130, causing them to become active and process the sensed information (this teaches how a signal is sent/communicated between the finger print and the motherboard), and If the fingerprint data matches a previously stored replica of a registered user, then the current user is authorized, and electronic latches such as 32 allow the keyboard 3 and display 4 to be extended for use. (this teaches how the keyboard is released from the base/connector, where the keyboard is connected according to a finger print sensor). The keyboard is mechanically released when latch 32 is opened and closed by control circuits on motherboard 3. A sturdy wire 33 is attached to the edge of trapdoor 15. Wire 33 is exposed for a short length near each end of trapdoor 17 (not shown) for engaging the mechanisms of a pair of electronic latches 32. Solenoid 34 and hook 35 are attached to enclosure 2 and are fixed in position. In FIG. 3B the pin of solenoid 34 is in its retracted position 36, allowing

trapdoor 17 to close with wire 33 supported by hook 35. FIG. 3C shows that the pin of solenoid 34 has been extended to position 37 to latch wire 33 (and thereby trapdoor 15) in the closed position. As a default condition, solenoid 34 has its pin in extended position 37 when no power is applied, effectively locking trapdoor 15 closed. When the user puts his or her finger on sensor 13, processing circuits on motherboard 20 are activated from sleep mode to a processing mode. The user's fingerprint is then scanned to determine if he or she is authorized, based on comparison with previously stored replicas of fingerprints of all authorized users. Only if the user is authorized will the processing circuits on motherboard 20 command solenoid 34 to retract its pin to position 36 so that keyboard 3 can be extended for use ([0068]).

### ***Conclusion***

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

***Inquiry***

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PEGEMAN KARIMI whose telephone number is (571)270-1712 and direct fax number is (571) 270-2712. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00am - 5:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chanh Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-7772. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Pegeman Karimi/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2629  
March 18, 2008

/Chanh Nguyen/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art  
Unit 2629

